

earnest desire to stimulate the peaceful industry of India, to promote works of public utility and improvement, and to administer its government for the benefit of all our subjects resident therein. In their prosperity will be our strength, in their contentment our security, and in their gratitude our best reward. And may the God of all power grant to us, and to those in authority under us, strength to carry out these our wishes for the good of our people."

Though, as stated at the conclusion of vol. ii. p. 773, the last spark of rebellion expired with the removal of the notorious Tantia Topi, the services of the troops were still required in the field. Towards the close of 1859 the Begum of Oude and the Nana Sahib, after spending a wretched existence in the gorges of Nepaul, were completely defeated by the Nepaulese under Sir Jung Bahadur, the Regent of Nepaul, acting in concert with a column under Brigadier Holditch. Beni Madho Singh fell in the battle, and the other leaders surrendered at discretion. At this point we may note the fate of the principal rebel leaders. The Begum and her son were allowed to reside at Khatmandu, but her alleged paramour, Mummu Khan of Lucknow, was imprisoned for life. The infamous Khan Bahadoor Khan of Bareilly expiated his crimes in March, 1860, in front of the Kotwalli at Bareilly, the spot where he had given the signal for murder. The Nana escaped. His death was announced in 1860, but two years later new movements were discovered, which were attributed to him, and it is not known with certainty whether he is dead or alive. Several persons have been arrested on suspicion of being the Nana, but in each case it has been found that a mistake had been made. The Rajah Jye Lall Singh was hanged for his complicity in the murder of numerous Europeans, but a greater criminal, the Nawab of Furruckabad, escaped the deserts of his guilt through his having surrendered under an indiscreet promise of pardon made to him by Special Commissioner Major Barrow, and the capital sentence recorded against him was commuted to one of perpetual banishment. The ex-Nawab elected to retire to Mecca. The ex-King of Oude was released from surveillance in 1859, and granted a pension of £120,000 per annum. The ex-King of Delhi was sent to Rangoon, where he died in November, 1862, and with him passed away the last vestige of the Mogul sovereignty in India. His grandson, the celebrated Feroze Shah, died at Bokhara in 1866. The Rao Sahib Peshwa, the old companion of Tantia Topi, was captured in

1863, and suffered the penalty of his crimes. "Many other rebels of less mark, who escaped death in the field or in the lonely forest, were caught, tried, pardoned; or punished according to their several degrees of guilt. Towards all but murderers of the deepest dye British resentment became placable enough. A few hundred wretches had to linger out their forfeit lives in the Andaman Islands; a few thousand worked out shorter terms of forced labour in the local gaols. Twice as many more, perhaps, were allowed to go free. But of the once powerful native army of Bengal, with its group of outside contingents, only a few weak regiments survived the mutiny, from which they had kept aloof. The waste of life among the disloyal remainder through wounds, hardships, judicial deaths, must have exceeded a hundred and fifty thousand in two years. Of rebels non-military the number slain in that period must have been yet greater, not to speak of those who perished wrongfully through the mistakes or the savage recklessness of their destroyers. Nor had the conquering party come out of the long struggle without cruel loss. Besides the dark list of men, women, and children slain directly or indirectly by the mutineers, a whole army of fighting Englishmen had succumbed to the wasting influences of a struggle in which numbers, climate, position, everything seemed against them save their own unconquerable pluck."\*

But while justice and mercy were thus dealt out to offenders, honours and rewards were freely distributed among all who had done good service during the mutiny. The Governor-General was created Earl Canning; Sir John Lawrence, General Wilson, and Sir James Outram were made baronets; Sir Colin Campbell was raised to the peerage as Lord Clyde; and numerous officers, both civil and military, received the Order of the Bath. All the soldiers who served in the siege of Delhi or in the defence of Lucknow were allowed to reckon an extra year's service towards their pension. Grants of land, offices, or pensions were bestowed on many persons, both English and native, who had deserved well of the Government, and every native known to have saved English life or property received his reward. The services of the native chiefs and princes who remained loyal were amply acknowledged. The Nizam, who had rendered the Government the most important assistance, had his debt to the State of sixty-five lakhs wholly remitted, and a territory yielding an annual revenue of fourteen lakhs ceded to him in return for cer-

\* Trotter's *History of the British Empire in India*. London: W. H. Allen & Co.

of this Lord Lytton fully availed himself. His lordship held his first levee at Government House in Calcutta on the 17th of April, 1876, at the unusual but more agreeable hour of half-past nine. There were about 1,300 persons presented.

The Governor-General having wisely gone to Simla, as being more cool and better for an unacclimatized European, his whole Council shortly arrived there. There they did important work; but his lordship having but partially recovered from illness—the effect of climatic changes—was compelled to restrict himself to a limited amount of business. Still he held a levee on the 27th of May in honour of her Majesty's birthday.

It would be negligent to omit to notice that Lord Napier of Magdala having quitted India, his services there had been unusually conspicuous. Half a century ago—1878—he entered the service of the East India Company as a Bengal Engineer. As Lieutenant of Engineers he got an opportunity of distinguishing himself in 1840 at Darjiling. He then was employed in the construction of roads, and in various works of kindred usefulness. Captain Napier had, however, to take part in the Sikh campaign of 1845-46, and was severely wounded at Sobraon, but ere long was able to resume his regular duties. In the next campaign of 1848-49 Major Napier acted for a time as chief engineer at the siege of Multan, and obtained the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel for his services at Gujarat. He was again employed in public works.

Meanwhile, in 1853 Colonel Napier was again called into the field to take part in one of those border campaigns which have so often tried the mettle of the English troops. Colonel Mackeson says, in reference to the service which he had rendered, "My obligations to Colonel Napier are greater than I can express." During the mutiny his services were once more in request, and in March, 1858, when Lucknow was finally captured by the troops of Lord Clyde, it was Napier who directed the engineering works, and who afterwards drew up the plan of occupation based on the establishment of three military posts, and on the opening out of three roads through the city. "These works," said Lord Clyde, "set free and at my disposal some 12,000 men."

After playing his part as brigadier in the capture of Gwalior by Sir Hugh Rose, Sir Robert Napier—for he was now a K.C.B.—was sent in pursuit of the flying enemy with a small force of cavalry, about 600 strong, and a troop of horse artillery with six guns. In the summer of 1858—disastrous year—he was opposed at Jaura Alipur by the whole rebel army, which was still many thousand

strong, and had twenty-six guns. He scattered them in all directions, and carried off all their guns. In the subsequent chase of Prince Feroze Shah he showed the same dash combined with the stubborn energy of his race, and the best qualities of a successful leader. With a few squadrons of horse, a few light guns, and 200 Highlanders mounted on camels, he marched thirty miles a day, until he had caught up, routed, and dispersed the flying rebels. The same swift-moving pertinacity marked his subsequent measures for hunting down the last remnants of Tantia Topi's force.

He led a British division, under Sir Hope Grant, against the Chinese in 1860. From 1861 to 1865 he sat in the Viceroy's Council, only leaving it to take up the post of Commander-in-chief at Bombay. When, in 1867, war with Abyssinia became inevitable, Sir Robert Napier was intrusted with the task of carrying a small but fully equipped army some 400 miles into the heart of an unknown and very rugged hill country. But he was an engineer, and had many soldierly qualities besides. His success is known to the world. He was rewarded with a peerage. Lord Napier of Magdala went back to India in 1870 as Commander-in-chief. The Lushai campaign, which ruffled the peace of India, was successful, this result, no doubt, being largely attributable to his arrangements for carrying it on. He is still living—1878—respected and loved by all, by the British soldier, by the native sepoy, by the Rajput chief and the Punjab noble—loved best by those who know him best.

The Viceroy left Simla on the 10th of October, and spent two days with the Maharajah of Cashmere at his large manufacturing capital. He then proceeded to Srinagar, where he remained five days. This was the first occasion on which a Viceroy visited Cashmere. He arrived at Bombay in the middle of December, leaving on the 21st, and reaching Delhi on the 23rd. Lady Lytton, the private, military, and foreign secretaries, and two aides-de-camp accompanied him. About seventy native chiefs, including the Nizam and Gaikwar, attended the Delhi durbar; but many among them did so with anything but good grace; for, although they were well disposed to meet his lordship, they felt that the expense of attending a durbar in full state, so soon after the Prince of Wales's visit, was a heavy drain on their resources. As himself a literary man, Lord Lytton recognised the Press by inviting the editors of the principal European and native journals to meet him.

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